

STUDENTS' TUTORIAL

South Dhadka, Asansol-2

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Class : XII

Subject : English B

The Eyes Have It (Ruskin Bond) :

1. Who entered the compartment at Rohana Station ?

Ans : A blind girl entered the compartment at Rohana Station.

2. Who saw the girl off at Rohana Station ?

Ans : Probably the girl's parents saw her off at Rohana Station.

3. Who had the train compartment to himself up to Rohana Station ?

Ans : The narrator had the train compartment to himself up to Rohana Station.

4. How did the traveller come to know anything about his fellow traveller in the train ?

Ans : The traveller learnt about his fellow traveller from the sounds only.

5. What is the problem with people with good eyesight ?

Ans : The people with good eyesight often fail to see what is right in front of them.

6. What doubt lurked in the narrator's mind about the girl ?

Ans : The narrator doubted if he would be able to know how the girl looked.

7. How did the girl react to the narrator's question about her destination ?

Ans : The girl was startled as if she was unaware of the narrator's presence before saying that she would get off at Saharanpur Station.

8. "Oh, how lucky you are," said the girl. – Why did the girl consider the narrator lucky ?

Ans : The girl considered the narrator to be a lucky person because she thought, unlike her, the narrator could enjoy the natural beauty of Mussoorie with his own eyes.

9. "Yes, October is the best time." – Why is October is best time to travel to Mussoorie ?

Ans : In October Mussoorie is quiet and deserted due to absence of tourists and it has pleasant warm mornings, beautiful dahlias and enjoyable nights.

10. "What is it like outside ?" I asked. "She seemed to find nothing strange in the question." – Why did not she find anything strange in the question ?

Ans : The girl herself was blind and so she found nothing strange in such a quarry.

The Eyes Have It (Ruskin Bond) :

1. "Then I made a mistake." What was the mistake ? Who made the mistake ?

The short story "The Eyes Have It", written by Ruskin Bond is a beautiful story. The narrator asked the girl "what did she see outside the window ?" It was the mistake of the narrator.

The narrator and the girl were discussing the beauty of Mussoorie in October. The girl remained silence for a moment. Just of that time, he threw that the girl perhaps was thinking him a romantic fool. So he asked the wrong question to change the topic. He was always cautious about not revealing his blindness to her. He doubted that his wrong question might reveal the fact to the girl.

2. "The man who had entered the compartment broke into my reverie." What was the reverie ? How was the reverie broken and who broke ?

The short story "The Eyes Have It" written by Ruskin bond is a beautiful story. The narrator was travelling in a train. A girl boarded the train from Rohana Station. Both these two passengers were blind. The girl's voice moved the narrator deeply. He could not notice her face. He apprehended that the girl was beautiful. Her voice was the sparkle of a mountain stream. After the departure at Saharanpur Station, the narrator returned to his own seat. The train started again. The song of the moving wheels began. The narrator sat beside the window. He looked outside and thought the bright daylight. But it was complete darkness for him. He was guessing about what was going outside

the window. It was his reverie.

A new fellow traveller entered into his compartment. He apologised to the narrator for not being an attractive as the girl. This voice broke the narrator's reverie.

3. "Yes, October is the best time." What is the occasion of the remark ? Why did the narrator think so ?

The narrator was going to Mussoorie. On hearing this, the girl said that she wished to visit Mussoorie too. She added that she loved the hills, especially in October that was the occasion for the narrator's remark.

The narrator recalled his memories. He said, the hills of Mussoorie are covered with wild dahlias in October. The sun is delicious. At night one can sit in front of a log fire and drink brandy. Most of the tourists have gone and the roads are quite deserted. So the narrator thought that October is the best time.

4. Describe how the girl left the train ? What was the impact of her departure on the narrator ?

The train approached Saharanpur. The girl began to collect her things. When the train drew into the station a female voice shouted near the carriage door. The girl bade goodbye and left.

The narrator realised that he was charmed by the girl very much. He wondered if she had kept her hair in bun or it was plaited or it was kept loose. It should be short. The narrator was lost in dream. The girl was standing close to him. The perfume from her hair was tantalising. He wanted to raise his hand and touch her hair. She moved away. Only the perfume lingered where she stood.

5. "She was an interesting girl," I said, "Can you tell me – did she kept her hair long or short ?" Who asked the question and to whom ? Why did he ask this question ?

The narrator of the story "The Eyes Have It" asked this question to the new passenger. The girl, co-traveller of the narrator got down from the train at Saharanpur Station. He realised that he was charmed by the girl very much. He wondered if she had kept her hair in bun or it was plaited or it was kept loose. It should be short. The narrator was lost in dream. The girl was standing close to him. The perfume from her hair was tantalising. He wanted to raise his hand and touch her hair. She moved away. Only the perfume lingered where she stood. The narrator stood lost in dream.

Strong Roots (Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam) :

1. What was Kalam's Father's response to his son's query about prayer and spirituality ?

Kalam went to the nearest Mosque for evening prayer with his father. But he could not understand the Arabic chanting of the prayer. But he convinced that this prayer directly reached the God. When he becomes old enough he asked the relevance of prayer. His father answered that there was no mystery in prayer. He said that prayer was a communion of the inner sprite. One could become a part of the universe through prayer. It enables the man to go beyond the age, Wealth, cast or creed.

His father advised him not to be worried in facing problems and suffering because in adverse situation, man can analyze himself.

2. How did his father's attitude to adversity influence to young Kalam ?

In the "Strong Roots" Kalam advised the readers how to be courageous in troubles. His father's deep thought influenced Kalam. His father was a very simple man. He advises that one could be able to judge himself in adversity. He would realise what he was and what were his faults. He could analyse his present condition. He analysed complicated matter in a simple way. He told Kalam that every human being is a part of the universe. He advises not to be afraid of facing troubles and suffering. Only then one could realise the relevance of his sufferings. Thus the thoughts of his father influence young Kalam highly.

3. "I have endeavoured to understand that fundamental truths revealed to me by my father." What was the fundamental truth? Who revealed it to him ?

In the piece "Strong Roots", Abdul Kalam expressed how to achieve the dream. He followed his father Jainulabdeen from his childhood. His father was immense wisdom and a true spirit. The fundamental truth was that there was the existence of divine power. It helped to overcome everyone from all confusion, misery, melancholy and failure. This divine power is eternal.

His father explained him that through prayer one could become a part of the universe. It enables the man to go

beyond the age, cast, wealth or creed. This was the fundamental truth. It was revealed to Abdul Kalam by his father, Jainulabdeen.

4. Give an account of the author's reminiscences of his early life at Rameswaram.

The author remembers that he was one of many children and a short boy with undistinguished looks. His father and mother were ideal helpmates. They lived in a house built with limestone and brick on Mosque Street in Rameswaram. His father was an austere person and avoided non-essential comforts. He used to eat with his mother who served rice, sambar, pickle and chutney on a banana leaf. The Hindus and Muslims lived there amicably. His father used to take him to the mosque for prayer, but he did not understand the Arabic prayers. His father touched water in bowls which people, who came to meet his father, carried home. His father and the priest of Rameswaram temple were close friend and discussed matters.

5. Does a man have any relation with the universe? How, according to the author's father, can a man establish a link with the cosmos?

Various religious leaders, seers, philosophers, poets have claimed that man is an infinitesimal part of the almighty soul which is omnipresent and pervades the universe. The author's believes that we have an intimate relation with the universe.

The Hindus have all along believed this. The author's father also says that every human being is a specific element within the whole of the manifest divine Being. According to him it is through prayer that we can transcend our body and establish a link with the cosmos.

6. What kind of a family was the author born in ?

Ans : The author was born in a middle class Tamil family at Rameswaram in erstwhile Madras State.

7. What was the educational qualification of the author's father ?

Ans : The author's father did not have much formal education.

8. What did the author's father possess in spite of his disadvantages ?

Ans : Despite all his disadvantages, the author's father possessed great innate wisdom and true spirit of generosity.

Thank You Ma'am (Langston Hughes) :

1. "When I get through with you, sir, you are going to remember Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones." Imagine that you are Roger and that about ten years have passed since that night of your encounter with Mrs. Jones. Write her a letter telling her about how you felt that night and the tremendous impact her personality has had on your life ever since.

Dear Mrs. Jones,

I am Roger. Once I tried to snatch your purse. You caught red handed. I was frightened. I thought that I would be handed over to the police. But you brought to your house. You washed my face with monthly affection. You gave me 10 dollar to buy suede shoes. Your appearance, your personality, your affection put an impact on me. I still remember that night after a distant gap of about 10 years. I learnt from you to forgive. Now I am 24 years old. I have become a successful Teacher. Your personality Trans formed me to the path of truth.

Yours Affectionately

Roger

2. How did Mrs. Jones bring Roger at her resident?

Mrs. Jones dragged Roger down the street. She picked his shirt front. Roger straggled a lot to get him loose. But Mrs. Jones put a half nelson about his neck. She continued to drag to him up the street. Mrs. Jones jerked him around in front of her. Reaching her door stapes, she opened the door. She dragged Roger in side down a hole. Gripping by the neck, she brought in the middle of her room. At last Mrs. Jones turned loose to wash his face.

3. Why did Roger want to steal Mrs. Jones' pocketbook?

He wanted to buy something.

4. Why did Mrs. Jones take the boy home?

She wanted to talk to him / help him / wash his face / give him food / understand why he wanted to steal her pocketbook.

5. What did Mrs. Jones tell Roger about herself ?

She told him about her job

6. "... shoes got by devilish ways will burn your feet." - What did Mrs. Jones mean by this?

If the boy steals the money to buy shoes he will not enjoy them. / If he steals he will get punished somehow.

7. At the end of the story "The boy wanted to say something else other than, 'Thank you, M'am,' to Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones, but... he couldn't even say that." - What else besides "thank you" do you think Roger wanted to say to Mrs. Jones? Explain.

He might want to say to her that her kindness had taught him a valuable lesson. /

He might want to say that she changed his life because she made him see there are good people in the world / that she is the first person who ever really cared what happens to him.

Mrs. Jones' kindness, which had the effect of making Roger feel more positive and hopeful / better about himself. The story doesn't tell us what he wants to say so I have to infer it from the way he behaves towards Mrs. Jones at the end.

7. While he was washing his face in Mrs. Jones' room Roger realized: "The door was open. He could make a dash for it down the hall. He could run, run, run, run!" - Why doesn't Roger run away ?

He didn't want to disappoint her. / He was afraid of what she would think of him. / He wanted to show her he was a good person.

8. How do you think the day with Mrs. Jones will change Roger?

- Now that he understands that there are kind people in the world he might trust other people more. / take Mrs. Jones' advice.

- Roger has lived all his life in a bad neighborhood with mostly negative influences / parents who gave him a bad education. One day with a nice person isn't enough to make him change.

9. "When people care for you and cry for you, they can straighten out your soul." - How does this quote help you understand the story?

This quote helps me understand the story because I understand why Mrs. Jones helped Roger even though he tried to steal from her. Mrs. Jones showed how much she cared for Roger: she took him home with her, gave him something to eat, talked to him and explained to him why stealing her purse was wrong. She did all these things instead of calling the police. We don't know if she really helped him, because the story is open. But Roger says "Thank you, Ma'am," at the end, so we know that she had a good effect on him and maybe helped him to straighten out his soul.

OR,

This quote explains the main idea of the story. Mrs. Jones wanted to be a good influence on Roger and to help him. She took care of him. She made him dinner, talked to him and gave him money to buy shoes. She was trying to help him. She wanted to show him that by being nice to him, he can learn how to be a better person.

The Three Questions (Leo Tolstoy) :

1. What was the first question of Tsar? What was the reply from the learned men of the Kingdom?

The Tsar wanted to know three questions from the learned men of his kingdom to get success. The first question was 'What was the right time for every action'.

The Tsar announced throughout his kingdom it. All the learned men came to the Tsar to answer his questions. Some said, one must draw up in advance a table of days, months and year. Some said, one should attend the works that were coming and then do what was the most needed. Some said that the Tsar should engage a council. The councillor would help him to fix proper time. Some said that it was impossible to know the right time for a particular man. Some said that only magicians knew the right time for every action. As the answers were different, Tsar agreed with none.

2. Why was the king advised to go to magicians ?

Ans. For answer to the first question, in order to decide the right time for doing something urgent one must have to look into the future. Since only magicians could do that, the king was advised to go to magicians.

3. In answer to the second question, whose advise did the people say would be important to the king ?

Ans. In answer to the second question, some said that the people most necessary to the king were his councillors. Other said, the priests. A few others chose the doctor. And yet others said that soldiers were the most necessary.

4. What suggestions were made in answer to the third question ?

Ans. In answer to third question, some said science will be most important. Others suggested fighting and some said religious worship.

5. Did the wise men win the reward ? If not, why ?

Ans. No, the wise men did not win the reward. The king got different for all the three questions he asked. He was not satisfied with any of them.

6. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man ?

Ans. The king and the hermit helped the wounded man by providing him the shelter and protected from the army. The king washed and covered the wound of the man with his handkerchief but the blood would not stop flowing. The king re-dressed the wound until it stopped bleeding. They took him to the hut for taking rest and king also gave him fresh water after being relaxed.

7. Who was the bearded man ? Why did he ask for the king's forgiveness ?

Ans. Bearded man was the enemy of the king who swore the revenge him for seizing of his property and putting his brother to death. He asked for the king's forgiveness as the king had saved his life. He came there for taking revenge from the king but instead the king helped him to get better.

8. The king forgave the bearded man. What did he do to show his forgiveness ?

Ans. The king showed his forgiveness by sending his servants and his own doctor to look after him and he promised to give back the wounded man his property.

9. What were the hermit's answers to the three questions ? Write each answer separately. Which answer do you like most and why ?

Ans. In answer to king's first question, the hermit said that there is only one important time 'now'. It is the only time when you have power to act.

In answer to king's second question, the hermit said that the most important person is the one with whom we are at the present.

In response to king's third question, the hermit answered that the most important thing to do is to do that person good.

I like the answer of the first question the most because time has the supreme power. It can take you to height if you do something good and can also make you fall on ground if you won't act in presence. One should live and act according to present.

On Killing A Tree (Gieve Patel) :

1. Give the substance of the poem "On Killing a Tree".

"On Killing a Tree" is a sarcastic poem about man's indiscriminate destruction of trees. The tree is presented as an enemy to man. Man is presented as a professional killer. The poem begins ironically, describing the crime committed by the tree. For years, it has consumed the earth's crust. Like a thief, it has observed sunlight, air and water. It has grown up like a giant. So the tree must be killed. But it is not an easy task. A simple jab of knife will not do it. From close to the ground it will rise up again. So the tree should be tied with a rope and pulled out entirely. Its white bleeding root should be exposed. Then it should be browned, hardened and withered. Lastly it is done.

2. How does the tree heal itself?

Nature forestalls the killing of a tree. A tree deserves to live on without any danger. So the tree is equipped with a power to heal itself. One may try to kill a tree by cutting but in vain. The bark of the tree gives off and twigs. They will grow into a big tree if not cut again. Thus the sprout from the wounded barks keeps to life. From close to the

ground curled green twigs rise. Miniature boughs expand again to former sizes. Thus the cycle of the tree exists on the earth.

3. Justify the title of the poem 'On Killing a Tree'.

'On Killing a Tree' by Gieve Patel describes two things. First, it speaks of the meticulous task of killing a tree. Then it tells us about the perversity and tragedy of such action, about man's systematic destruction of the environment. The poet invokes Nature's resilience in the first two stanzas through the images of a feeding tree and a healing tree. In the following two stanzas he creates a sense of hunting in the methodical analysis of the execution of a tree. Thus the poem, from its beginning to the end, describes in detail the process and consequences of killing a tree. Hence the title is appropriate and it drives the poet's point home in a superb way.

4. Can a simple jab of the knife kill a tree ? Why not ?

No. a simple jab of knife cannot kill a tree because it takes many years for a tree to grow and rise out of the earth. Moreover, only a chop cannot kill because it will slowly rise again and grow to its original size.

5. How has the tree grow to its full size ? List the words suggestive of its life and activity.

The Tree grows to its full size by absorbing years of sunlight, water and air. It slowly grows out of the earth and sprouts leaves. The words suggestive of its life and activity are grown slowly consuming the earth, rising out of it, feeding upon its crust, absorbing years of sunlight, air, water and sprouting leaves.

6. What is the meaning of 'Bleeding Bark' ? What makes it bleed ?

'Bleeding Bark' refers to the area on the tree trunk where it has been hit with the axe. It bleeds because the wood cutter has wounded the tree by cutting and chopping it.

7. The poet says 'No' in the beginning of the third stanza. What does he mean by this ?

In the beginning of the third stanza, the poet has said, 'No' to lay emphasis on the fact that mere chopping of the tree would not kill it. The tree would grow again and retain its original size.

8. What is the meaning of 'Anchoring Earth' and 'Earth Cave' ?

'Anchoring earth' refers to the roots of the tree that lie inside the earth and play the role of an anchor for the tree to grow. They ensure the security of the tree as they nourish it with water and nutrients.

'Earth cave' refers to the ground on which the foundation of the tree is laid as it holds the roots and keeps the tree standing tall and protects it from adversities such as heavy rainfall or storm.

9. What does he mean by 'The strength of the tree exposed' ?

The strength of the tree lies in its roots which the poet asks to snap out in order to kill the tree. Thus, the phrase 'The strength of the tree exposed' refers to the roots of the tree being exposed to sunlight and air.

10. What finally kills the tree ?

The tree is finally killed by the uprooting of its roots. When the roots which had anchored it lying hidden in the earth for years, were dug out, the tree's strength was exposed and this led to the death of the tree. It dried up after it had been uprooted.

Asleep In The Valley (Arthur Rimbaud) :

1. Give the substance of the poem "Asleep in the Valley".

A green valley is sparkling with bright sunlight. A young soldier is sleeping in the valley with his mouth open. A slow stream passes through the valley. Beneath his head there pillow of fern. He looks pale. He is cold. He is lying on the green grass which is warm and full of sunlight. His feet are among the flowers. Nature should keep him warm, otherwise he may catch cold. Nothing will wake him. There are two red spots of blood on a side of his body which depicts that the soldier is already dead.

2. Look at the word 'asleep'. What do we normally associate with the word? When does the reader recognize that the soldier is asleep in a different since?

We use the word 'asleep' to mean the sleeping condition of a living being.

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otherwise he may catch cold. Nothing will wake him. There are two red spots of blood on a side of his body which depicts that the soldier is already dead.

3. Justify the title of the poem ‘Asleep in the Valley’.

Asleep in the Valley means sleeping in the valley. A very young soldier is lying on the ground of a valley open mouthed. He is lying with a gentle innocent smile. The poet thinks that the soldier is sleeping peacefully in the sunlight. The poet requests the insects not to disturb his sleep. He request the nature to keep the solder worm, otherwise he may catch cold. Suddenly two red spots of the blood are noticed by the side of his body. This depicts that the soldier is already dead. His sleep is eternal and he will never wake again. Through this the poet Rimbaud evokes the futility of war. War only catches young lives. So the title suggests the tragedy of war.

4. How does this picture of the soldier describe the tragedy of war? Explain.

Asleep in the Valley is a war poem. The poet Arthur Rimbaud experienced the horror of war. In this poem a soldier is described as very young. He is lying asleep in a peaceful small valley. He is bathed in sunlight. The smiling face of the soldier indicates that he is innocent and pure. The sun is raining on him. Yet neither of these can awake him. At the end, we see the bullet marks on the side of his body. Symbolically Rimbaud tries to describe the tragedy of war. The soldier lies open mouthed. Death is countered by the growth and existence of bushes, flowers and plants. Thus the poem proclaims the futility of war. War only catches young lives. So the poet's anger about war is clear in the poem.

5. Write a critical analysis of the poem “Asleep In The Valley”.

Ans:-Arthur Rimbaud’s poem “Asleep In The Valley” is a war poem dealing with the fatal consequence of war. But the poet does not reveal much about war. He gives a natural description of a valley where a slow stream flows. He has focused much on the scenic beauty of the valley than destructive consequence of until the very end of the poem. He proceeds with the description of a young soldier who is blissfully sleeping. His body is stretched in the heavy bushes. His feet are among the flowers. These flowers may symbolically refer to homage to the martyr paid by nature because his devotion has snatched his life away. So he is sleeping forever peacefully. The soldier is a victim of war that has been made clear by the expression ‘the two red holes’. It exposes how inhumanly the soldier is victimised in war. These red holes are nothing but ‘bullet wounds’.

Shall I Compare Thee (William Shakespeare) :

1. Give the substance of the poem “Sonnet 18 Shall I Compare Thee to a summer’s Day”.

William Shakespeare praises the beauty of his dear friend Earl of Southampton. The poet believes that the beauty of his friend will never fade. The Swede buds of May can be blown down by the rough winds. The summer does not stay long. The sun shines either too hot or sometime becomes over clouded, so all the natural objects are changed. But time and death will not fade the beauty of his friend. This sonnet will immortalise the beauty of his friend. His friend and his beauty will remain immortal to the readers of the sonnet. The friend of the poet gets lives and will live forever in this way.

2. What does the poet compare this young person to? Identify at least three qualities that make the person superior to the simile.

“Shall I Compare Thee to a summer’s day?” by William Shakespeare is a famous sonnet. In the sonnet Shakespeare compares the beauty of a young man, his friend to the day of the summer. But he is not sure about the appropriateness to this comparison because of at least three reasons. Firstly the day of the summer is lovely but the beauty of the youth is more enjoyable. He is more temperate, more gentle, more restrained than the day of the summers. Rough winds shake the sweet buds of the flower. Secondly summer stays very short period. The beauty of the youth will live for long. Thirdly the bright sunlight of the summer would be dimmed is compared. But the beauty of his friend is compared as eternal summer which shall not fade. Death and Time cannot destroy the beauty of the youth.

3. State the arguments in the octave and the sestet.

In the Sonnet 18, Shakespeare pays the beauty of his young friend. In the Octave, he presents the superiority of the youth. He compares beauty of the summer’s day which can be changed. Rough winds shake the sweet buds of

the flower. The bright sunlight of the summer would be dimmed by clouds. The beauty of the nature decreases and stays very short period. In the Sestet, Shakespeare established the superiority of the youth. The beauty of the youth is eternal. It shall not fade. The poet explains that his young friend will remain alive in the heart of the readers of this sonnet. The poet has a strong belief that this will remain forever.

4. How is the described in the sonnet “Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?”

Shakespeare’s sonnet 18 is one of the most famous sonnets. Here the poet describes the beauties of summer which is a subject to change. In the summer the sweet buds are shaken by the rough winds. The sun shines brightly. But sometime the gold complexion of sun is dimmed by the passing clouds. The duration of summer in nature is very short. The beauty of the summer shall fade. Here the builds the image of his friend by comparing his beauty to the summer. Thus the nature of summer becomes rough and cruel. But the friend of the poet is mild, lovely and temperate.

5. Who is being compared to a “summer’s day” in the sonnet “Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day”? And by whom?

The poet’s friend is being compared to a summer’s day. There is a doubt about the identity of this friend-he may be William Herbert or Henry Wriothesley or Third Earl of Southampton.

Here the poet, Shakespeare compares his friend to a summer’s day.

6. Why is the friend more ‘lovely and temperate’ than the summer’s day?

The summer’s day, which is the summer season, is very short lived. Sometimes the summer’s storms wither up the beautiful buds that bloom in May-the sun which is sometimes too hot is often overcast with the dark clouds. But the friend’s beauty is eternal and constant. So it is more fascinating than the summer’s season.

The Poetry Of Earth (John Keats) :

1. Identify the voices of the poetry in the poem. How does Keats establish continuity through the voice?

John Keats, the poet believes that that the poetry of earth will never end. It will live through the music of earth. In the summer, the music of nature is heard in the song of the grasshopper. It is carried by the shrill of the cricket in winter.

The birds faint in the hot summer days. They take rest in the cool shadow of trees. But music of summer cannot be stopped. The grasshopper takes the lead. The song of grasshopper runs from hedge to hedge. Being tired the grasshopper take rest beneath some pleasant weed. The cricket carries the music in winter. The song of the cricket introduces warmth in the forest. Thus Keats establishes that the music of nature can never be ceased.

2. Why does the poet choose the sonnet form for this poem? Give reasons.

The Poetry of Earth is a sonnet. The poet, John Keats has chosen the sonnet form for this poem rightly. There is a contrast in summer and winter. It shows two main dominating dames hit and warms in the octave and sestet. In the octave the grasshopper is symbol of summer. In the sestet pant, cricket plays the music of winter. Two opposite seasons of the year are represented through octave and sestet. Hot summer day and cold winter are presented in this sonnet form. So sonnet form is only ideal to show this contrast.

Source : Internet & Other Books

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